THE SMOKY HILL AND REPUBLICAN UNION.

"WE JOIN OURSELVES TO NO PARTY THAT DOES NOT CARRY THE FLAG, AND KEEP STEP TO THE MUSIC OF THE UNION."

Volume II.

JUNCTION CITY, KANSAS, SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 1863.

Number 32.

Smoky Bill and Repub'n Union, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT JUNCTION, DAVIS Co., KANSAS. W. K. BARTLETT. - - S. M. STRICKLER,

WM. S. BLAKELY, . . . GEO. W. MARTIN Editors and Publishers.

OFFICE IN BRICK BUILDING, CORNER OF SEVENTH & WASHINGTON ST's.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : One copy, one year, .

TERMS OF ADVERTISING One square, first insertion, \$1.0

Each subsequent insertion, 5

Ten lines or less being a square.

Yearly advertisements inserted on liberal terms

JOB WORK

Journal, gives some facts concerning the rebel Gen. Lee and his treatment of his slaves, which forcibly illustrates the brutalising effects of slavery. The letter is dated Fort Albany, Virginia, April 16: "Some time ago I called on one of Gen.

Lees's old slaves, to find out what I could of that highly praised man. I am going to see him again when an opportunity pre-sents itself. You know Gen Lee is con-sidered an unadulterated "F. F. V." He was the superlative of the upper tendom of aristocratic and presumptuous Virginia. This slave, now a man, and a christian man too, is very old and unable to do much consequently he was left on the estate. Of course he is extremely ignorant, but never-theless he is quite intelligent, and can tell a straightforward story as clearly as any one.
"Gen. Lee was more dreaded by his

slaves than were any of his overseers. His estate was immense. At Arlington be owned (through his wife) seven hundred acres in one lot, eleven hundred in another, and other large tracts in the State. He had four hundred slaves right here; how many elsewhere I don't know. Thus you see his possessions were very great, and being so near Washingtown, Georgetown, and Alexandria, very valuable. He had carriages, plate, and all the equipage of a proud Virginian aristocrat. He was "almost worshipped" by the gay, the haughty, the renowned and gifted. His position was envied, his name honored,

"This slave had a score of sons and daughters. One by one they were torn from him, until now, in his helpless old age, but one son and two daughters remain. One daughter and the son were too young to be carried away; the other daughter was affecting to hear this old man tell of his wrongs and anguish at parting with his loved ones. He "knew they would have to be sold sometime," he said, "but they were my children, and I couldn't help loving them." Some were seized in his pres-

meanly stolen at night, and hurried off without a good-bye blessing.

"One day the slaves had been worked unusually hard. It had rained furiously all day (and I know what a Virginia rain is). At evening they returned to their huts, wet, weary and hungry. This family had nothing to eat; they had been at work all day and could not prepare anything, and two of the boys were sent to the brook to catch a few fish. It was dark, but they were seen and reported. The aristocratic Hopeless: A Party Favorable to Recogn. Lee ordered them to be whipped at a struction in Georgia? These statement certain hour the next day. All the slaves the Star correspondent asserts, were receivere assembled to see the flogging. Four boys and a girl were to be flogged. "It position in Georgia. This gentleman dewas done in that barn," and he pointed out clares that the North can have no idea of the desecrated building. The overseer lashed away at the boys until their backs were raw and bleeding. Next came the girl; her back was stripped and her bands tied so that her feet could just touch the floor. The overseer gazed at her tortured He was ordered to begin. "I can't do it," was the reply. Again he ordered, and again the overse replied, "Master, I can't whip a woman." Lee snatched the whip and with his own hands flogged a helpless woman, which his ad the manliness not to do. hand this black man tell these stories, I felt what I cannot express. My heart throbbed with indignation, and my bedy trembled with passion. Oh, how I wanted the power to ayenge this man's foul wrongs. Because he was black he suffered cruelties which we would not allow a dog to suffer. I thought of our own loved family. What I thought of our own loved family. What if I were cruelly whipped for getting food for a half starved mother? What if my sisters were rudely snatched away and sold to brutal men? What if my father was trampled under foot as a chattel, and not a word of intercession permitted? And I word of intercession permitted? And I would allow all this wickedness. I He would allow all this wickedness. I large short of all, and has appeared weekly for 1000 years.

trusting my faith to Him whose ways are mysterious, I consecrated myself to His and my country's sacred cause of liberty and righteousness. My dependence is in Him, and I cannot, I will not, believe He Him, and I cannot, I will not, believe He will allow the oppressor to triumph. Some tell us, at home even, slavery is a 'divine institution,' and blame us for speaking aught against it. I thank God I never thought so, and that I have seen enough never to think so. How a being can say that flagrant injustice, brutality and inhuman barbarity are 'divine,' I cannot see. He is a being, but not a man. As for we, He is a being, but not a man. As for we, my 'anti-slavery' is stronger than ever, and immovably fixed. We are being taught that we must 'let my children go;' and I were unworthy a mother's kias, a father's blessing, a sister's fear, a brother's affection, did I not use every exertion—feeble or powerful—to enforce the lesson. "After Lee had lacerated the girl's body, he bathed the yet bleeding wounds in brine. Now that hand is raised against his coun-

Vicksburg with heavy loss. At last accounts Vicksburg was closely besleged, and the enemy was closing in on every side.

This short and soldierly answer gave

That our readers may form some idea of the contracted limits in which General Pemberton's army is now confined, we would state that the Big Black Bridge crosses that stream only twelve miles from Vicksburg, and fifteen miles from where it empties into the Mississippi. This stream is about one hundred yards wide, and was formerly navigable for small yessels as high up as where the railroad crosses, but the stream has become obstructed by trees and the caving in of the embankments, so that its navigation would be difficult, if not impos-

The topography of the country through which the river runs, below the railroad, is generally swampy; above, it gradually rises into undulating and heavily wooded land. The stream is fordable, but owing to the nature of its banks, the passage of artillery and wagons is difficult, and confined to few fords. The bridge which crosses here (now destroyed) is about half a mile long and eighty feet high. The part of it which is immediately over the river is supported by strong columns of stone and brick—the rest is of strong wooden timbers, The destruction of this bridge, unfortunately, not only isolates Vicksburg the Confederacy, but it opens to the enemy the rich and desired Yazoo country. With scarcely any field artillery, Gen. Pemberton cannot long hold out, we fear, unless Gen. Johnston speedily concentrates his forces, and relieves the beleagured army.

At present, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the situation of Vickshurg is extremely critical.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE RESEL COM-

The London Star, received by the latest arrival, publishes a statement from its New York correspondent, headed in large type, as follows:—"Highly Important Intelli-gence from the South—Vice President Stephens Regards the Rebel Cause as Hopeless: A Party Favorable to Reconthe deep gloom and discouragement which envelops the people of the Southern States. The victories which the Confederate forces achieved for a time caused rejoicing and positive exhibitration; but, as the months passed by, and the utter impossibility of driving back the Federal forces, or of com-pelling them to relax their hold upon the fertile districts which they had succeeded in fertile districts which they had succeeded in occupying, became apparent, the people began to realize the magnitude of the task which they had undertaken; and now, he says, despair seems to have seized upon them, and they await the development of the feture with gloomy apprehension instead of hopefulness.

Vice President Stephens had a serious disagreement with President Davis several months ago, and since it occurred they have not been on speaking terms. Mr. Stephens has since expressed his conviction that the Confederate experiment is a failure, and

Ulysses S. Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio, April 27, 1822, and graduated at West Point in 1843 as brevet 2d lieutenant in the 4th infantry. During the Mexican war he participated in Taylor's battles at Palo Alto, Resses de la Palma and Monterey. Afterwards his regiment joined Scott at Vera Crus, and Lieutenant Grant took part in every engagement up to the City of Mexico, receiving brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain for meritorious conduct at Molino del Rey and Chepultopec. At the close of the war his regiment went to Oregon, where he was promoted to a captaincy, but in 1853 he resigned and settled in St. Louis. In 1859 he removed to Galena, Illinois, where he was engaged to Galena, Illinois, where he was engaged in commercial business when the rebellion broke out. He was among the first to offer his services to Governor Yates, and was to be, made Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volunmade Colonel of the 21st Illinois Volun-teers, with whom he went into service in into line the forces armed for truth, clothed done with dispatch, and in the latest style of the art.

It Payment required for all Job Work on delivery.

CRITICAL SITUATION OF VICKSBURG.

GEN. LEE AND HIS SLAVES.

THE TENDER MERCIES OF THE WICKED.

The following extract from a private letter, written by a young man connected with the Army of the Potomac, to his father in Massachusetts, and published in the Boston Journal, gives some facts concerning the standard.

The the art.

Missouri. In the summer of 1861 he was made Brigadier General and assigned to the district about Cairo. He immediately on the standard of supplies for the rebels up the Tender of Saxon Saxon with the summer of 1861 he was made Brigadier General and assigned to the district about Cairo. He immediately on the standard of supplies for the rebels up the Tender of Saxon Saxon with the coupled Paducah, Kentucky, stopped the district about Cairo. He immediately on the story of spear or shield therein, and that flow of supplies for the rebels up the Tender of Saxon Saxon with the coupled Paducah, Kentucky, stopped the district about Cairo. He immediately on the private of supplies for the rebels up the Tender of Saxon Saxon with the district about Cairo. He immediately on the story of spear or shield therein, and that flow of supplies for the rebels up the Tender of Saxon Saxon with the district about Cairo. He immediately on the story of spear or shield therein, and that flow of supplies for the rebels up the Tender of Saxon Saxon with the district about Cairo. He immediately on the story of spear or shield therein, and that flow of supplies for the rebel stronghold of the Big Black in Mississippi. It is very far from encouraging. It places us in possion of information which we were not prepared to hear. In Saturday's fight we represent the supplies for the rebels up the Tender of Saxon Saxon with the district about Cairo. He immediately on to the result of the supplies for the rebels up the Tender of Saxon Saxon with the district about Cairo. He immediately on to the story of the supplies Missouri. In the summer of 1861 he was in immortality and English. And what prepared to hear. In Saturday's fight we lost forty pieces of artillery, spiked and abandoned. The advantages gained on Saturday were fully appreciated by the enemy; and on Sunday he again advanced to take the bridge over the Big Black, but was repulsed. Nothing daunted, Grant crossed above the brigde and attacked Pemberton in the rear. The result is told in a few words. We burned the bridge, abandoned our works, and fell back towards Vicksburg with heavy loss. At last so that the surrender must be unconditional, or he would instantly move on the works.

This short and soldierly answer gave him
the sobriquet of Unconditional Surrender
Grant—the initials being the same as of his real name. This fortunate and fairly won victory, was rewarded by a commission as a Major-General. In April he reached Pittsburg Landing, Buell being in his rear with reinforcements. The rebels did not wait for Buel, but made a furious onslaught upon Grant, who was forced back to his gunboats where he resisted Johnson with cess. Next day Buell came up, and the rebels got a severe flogging at what they now call the battle of Shiloh, their commander, Gen. Albert S. Johnston, being killed. His more recent operations, now culminating in the capture of Vicksburg and the opening of the Mississippi, are fresh in the public mind. General Grant is represented as a man of plain appearance, about five feet nine inches in height, light hair, blue eyes, rather taciturn, closely attending to business, methodical and cautious, though full of daring and dash, if need be. He is held in the highest esteem by his men, who seemed to place unbounded confidence in him, not because of his political preferences or aspirations, but because he is emphatically a "fighting

Emigrants from Europe continue to pour into this port at an astonishing rate. For weeks past they have averaged a thousand a day. Thus far this year, we have had altogether forty thousand, or about three times the number that arrived in the corseponding period of last year, when the responding period of last year, when the emigration was considered respectably large. As yet, the greater part of those who have arrived this year are from Ireland, though s fair proportion are from Germany, the other great European hive. They are attracted here partly by the demand for labor and the high wages laborers command. The general prosperity here also has enabled our foreign population to send larger remittances to their friends in Europe, and thus facilities have been afforded the latter to emigrate. It is probable that after the Spring and early Summer influx ands of people in Germany are anxious to come to America, attracted in great measure come to America, attracted in great measure by facilities for obtaining land under the Homestead Law. The Governor of Obio has appointed a Commissioner to visit Ger-many and invite the people of that sountry to remove to Obio; and the fruits of this action will doubtless appear by Autumn.

There is a great demand for laborers all over the West, for farm work and mechanical employments. Even in New England there is a desire to secure part of the emigration. The Springfield Republican says: "there is a great lack of laborers in that section, and is likely to be during the season. In the cities especially it is almost impossible to hire a man to do a day's work; and we trust some of the new

the drier they are, the better they crack.

it was deemed the very triumph of engi neering. But what is that paltry range to this, whereby they bombard the ages yet

to fling a worded truth in grander curve than missiles e'er before described-flings it into the bosom of an age yet unborn. He throws off his cost indeed; but we wonder the rather that he does not put his shoes from off his feet, for the place whereon he stands is hely ground.

A little song was uttered somewhere long ago; it wandered to the twilight feebler than a star; it died upon the ear; but the Printer takes it up where it was lying there in the silence like a wounded bird, and he sends it forth from the Ark that had preserved it, and it flies into the future with the olive branch of peace, and around the world with melody, like the dawning of spring morning.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The words of the English Language are a compound of several foreign languages. The English Language may be looked upon pressions, of various dialects. Their origin from the Saxon language. Our laws were derived from the Norman, our military terms from the French, our scientific name from the Greek, and our stock of nouns from the Latin, through the medium of the French. Almost all the verbs in the English language are taken from the German, and nearly every other noun or adjective is taken from other dialects. The English language is composed of 15,734 words—of which 6732 are from the Latin, 4321 from the French, 1665 from the Saxon, 1669 from the Greek, 691 from the Dutch, 211 from the Italian, 106 from the Dutch, 211 from the Italian, 106 from the County of the second wealth hidden in the rocks. man, and nearly every other noun or adjec-German, (not including verbs), 90 from the Welsh, 75 from the Danish, 55 from the Spanish, 50 from the Icelandie, 31 from like geographical limit, and said by minerthe Hebrew, 15 from the Teutonic, and the remainder from the Arabic, Syriac, Turk-iab, Portuguese, Irish, Scotch, and other

COLORADO AND ITS GOLD.

Since the memorable Pike's Peak gold ever excitement, and its attendant exodu of '59 and '60, Kanass people have heard comparatively little of the rich discoveries, development and consequent rapid increase of wealth in our sister territory, Colorado. War and its concomitant absorbents have chiefly directed popular attention towards other folds of interests and Colorado have

other fields of interest; yet Colorado has steadily and rapidly progressed in substan-tial improvement, until now she stands the proudest and most prosperous of American Territorica. The early fortunes of all young territories are severe, but the first experiences of Pike's Peak were discouraging indeed, and it was not until within the last two years that the industrial success of that section could be said to be a stable reality.

The first discoveries were very naturally made in the gulches and placers, or hill slopes. These, requiring comparatively little capital to develop, were first mined. Being limited in extent, these were soon exhausted, when the general attention turn ed to mining in leads or veins, which now engage the exclusive interest of a vast capi-tal, and almost the entire population of the

The mining territory of Colorado is in two principal sections, known as the North-ern and Southern mines. The Northern or Gregory section embraces a belt averaging four miles in width, extending some thirty-five miles in a south-east direction from near the base of the mountains to the foot of the snowy or chief range. These are the mos important in every particular, although the mines yielding the great majority of the gold product of the territory are embraced within an area of four miles square, central

as relates to this gold belt.
Within this small area, some 210 quarts mills, with an aggregate of 2000 stamps are constantly running, involving an original expense of \$2,400,000, and to keep in motion some \$50,000 per week. To furnish these necessary employment, 3500 able bodied men labor night and day, mining out each week 1500 cords or 12,000 tons of ore. This, at the low estimate of \$200 per cord furnishes a total violation this per cord, furnishes a total yield in this district of \$300,000 per week, or above fifteen and a half million dollars annually.

No correct estimate can yet be had of the value of real or personal estate in this district, from its varied location and ownership and still less can we approximate to that of mining claims. After valuation will set it at hundreds of millions. In this district, comprising Central, Black Hawk and Nevada in one continuous city, four miles in extent, thrives a population of near 15,000 inhabitants, all directly deriving a prosperous livelihood and, in a majority, a generous wealth from the working of these mines.

The leads in this belt are equally rich with those of the Gregory section, although from the fact that their development has just

overed when the same good reason that the old Texas ranger gave when he was asked why he didn't buy land when it was dog cheap. It was a sked why he didn't buy land when it was dog cheap. They are perpendicular stratus in the noticity of the buy land when it was dog cheap. They are perpendicular stratus in the noticity of the buy land when it was dog cheap. They are perpendicular stratus in the noticity of the didn't buy land when it was dog cheap. They are perpendicular stratus in the noticity of the sum of the buy land when it was dog cheap. They are perpendicular stratus in the noticity of the sum of the buy land when it was dog cheap. They are perpendicular stratus in the noticity of the sum of the buy land when it was dog cheap. They are perpendicular stratus in the noticity of the sum of the life of the work of the boys came in the court of the sum of the life of the sum of the buy are found to be composed of quarts in partial decomposition and yield from \$100 to \$500 per cord to the depth of about 50 feet. If found to yield less than \$100 they are land one of the sum of the su

and material from one lead has been found and material from one lead has been fund by assay to contain the fabulous proportion of \$225,000 to one cord. But this of course is not practical, as no invention will ever be found to extract and save all the gold, although rapid improvement are being made in machinery and apparatus.

A new discovery of great importance has been lately put in practice and found a flattering success by saving double that of mills by the old process. The ore is found to contain a large per centum of amphur.

to contain a large per centum of an and to obviate difficulties attending presence, the material is first pulve and then in a strong current of air p through a dense mass of fame, which wholly desulphurises it.

The actual yield of the gold mines of

Colorado cannot be had, from the fact that it has no regular channel to the commercia world. From the receipts of the United States mints at Philadelphia and New York it was ascertained that the deposits from Colorado last year amounted to somethi ted that the amount taken elecwhere rould increase the yield to near fifteen millions, This is above one-third the actual yield of the mines of the entire country. The yield the present year, it is estimated, will

approach twenty-two millions.

Colorado is eminently a mineral territory,
Almost every mineral known to science is found there in abundance; especially the more useful metals. An iron ore vein of great extent is traceable over forty miles along the base of the mountains north of the South Platte. A practical test made by smelting several tons proved its value at fifty-four per cent. of pure iron.

Lead ore veins of great richness and ex-tent have also been discovered and worked

to advantage and profit.

Mineral springs also abound there; valuable both medicinally and commercially. A worked with flattering success. Coal beds of superior quality and unlimited extent also abound.

As an agricultural and pastoral region the castern and southern portion of the territory
has few superiors. Bordering all the
streams and in the mountain valleys large
tracts of land are already cultivated, and yield almost extravagent quantities of produce common to the country. Very few can equal, none can excel these fertile valleys in the production of vegetables. This is substantiated from the fact that the country now contains an overplus of vege-table supplies, and they are selling there at about one-third the prices for the same article on the Missouri. All the cereals can be raised without irrigation, and at the present time broad fields of waving grain

attest the general fertility of the soil.

As a grazing section Colorado contsins large tracts specially adapted to that purpose. Stretching away from the moustain bases to the rollings borders of Kansas, the sea of the prairie, is covered with a putriberds of stock

Thus with her inestimable and exhaust less store of mineral wealth, and her vas resources of agriculture, Colorado will soon

the Hobrew, 15 from the Gothic, 16 from the Hobrew, 15 from the Teutonic, and the remainder from the Arabic, Syriac, Turking, Portuguese, Iriab, Scotch, and other languages.

A HERO.—Dr. Fisher, Surgeon of the 4th Massachusette Regiment, relates the following insident of heroic self-sacrifice which occurred during the soige of Washington, North Carolina:

"I must tell you of one hero who saved a company of soldiers from certain death. A flat full of soldiers, with a few aegroes, attempted to land at Rodman's Point, but were repulsed by a terrible fire of rebet buillets—all tumbling into the boat and lying flat to secape being shot. Meanwhile the boat stack flat on the short, when the heat stack of the short stack flat on the short stack fla

Supreme Court, was holding court at Indianapolis, on the day Vallandigham was arrested. During the intermission of the